FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. ☞ Obituary notices, including resolutions of societies, &c., exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for less than ten lines.

Bank of Charlotte.—On the day on which the books for receiving subscriptions of the bank of Charlotte were closed, instead of 6000 shares, to which the Charter limited the company, 16,551 shares were taken; and other persons came in to take more a few minutes after the books were closed. This is a fair indication that $300,000 is not sufficient to supply the wants of the community, and an application will be apt to be made to the next Legislature to increase the capital stock to $500,000. The Stockholders met on Tuesday and scaled the subscription down to about thirty six per cent, and organized the Company by electing the following Directors, to wit: T. H. Brem, J. H. Wilson, D. Parks, S. P. Alexander, A. C. Scott, W. R. Myers and H. B. Williams.

Charlotte Whig.

NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES.—Mr. Wiley writes to the Weekly Post an account of a visit to the fishery of Mr. Spruill upon the Chowan river, near Albemarle Sound. After describing the scenery near the fishery he says:

"The fishery of Mr. Spruill is beautifully located on a wide creek at the foot of one of these high banks; and here are appliances and investments all novel to the mountaineer. Suffice it to say, it takes a large force to work an extensive fishery—a force of laborers, overseers, clerks, hands, &c., &c., and that while the previous outlay is very considerable, the daily expenses are from $50 to $100.

"The business, it seemed to me, is a good deal like that of mining—there is much risk and much excitement, and an heavy expectation of a lucky haul of fortune. The seine of Mr. Spruill was two thousand yards long—this being about average size of those of the large Fisheries. While I was with him, he was making four hauls a day, and catching about 2000 herring and shad, and a few rock at each haul. I understood that this was a good business at that early part of the season, for most in years at least; but how far short is this of the achievement of former years! At each fishery they keep a journal, entering therein the direction of the wind and the state of the weather at each haul, the number caught, &c., and I had an opportunity of looking over one of these truthful chronicles. It was for the year 1844 or '45, I think; and it was often mentioned that as many as fifty thousand herrings were caught at a haul.

One day there were three hauls made, as follows. I quote from memory, but will not go over the mark: sixty thousand—eighty thousand—one hundred and twenty thousand—in all two hundred and sixty thousand herrings in one day, besides shad, rock, &c., &c.

So many rock have been caught at a haul that the neighbors had to be sent for to carry them to the beach; and after every body was supplied, scores of carts were running for days to haul all the remainder and bury them in the fields for manure. And still before they were all out of the way the stench had like to have bred a pestilence!

Reader, this is a fish story, but truth notwithstanding.

The cat fish run late in the season, and are a fine lot. I heard a gentleman say that he saw one haul some forty thousand cat fish caught; these may be supposed, they were often nailed together in bunches, mutually pierced, while the gills were reddened with their blood. But I swear—it is dangerous to talk of fish, if we wish to keep up a reputation for veracity.

Here is the finest farming region of the State—here are the dearest lands, and here a good manager, starting with $5,000, can make $50,000 in fifteen years by farming, getting timber, &c., &c.

Improved lands here are worth from 30 to 40 dollars per acre; and I know a plantation of average fertility, containing 600 acres, which rents for $800 cash per year."

THE SAFETY LAMP.

The newspapers furnish such frequent accounts shocking accidents from the explosion of camphine lamps that we were very glad to see announced lately, under the endorsement of Professor Silliman and other eminent scientific gentlemen, an invention promising complete protection against accidents from this cheap and really valuable illuminating fluid. The invention referred to is by Mr. John Newell, of Boston. It is simply the ingenious application of Sir Humphrey Davy's beautiful idea of the safety lamp—that is, the employment of wire gauze, both to the lamp and the stopper, in such a manner as to prevent the least chance of accident. We have lately had an opportunity to examine Mr. Newell's invention, to see various experiments tried to set fire to the can and in the lamp on fire, by which the flame enveloping both, and we can confidently recommend it as a complete safeguard against *ignorance* or *carelessness*. So perfect is the protection that the lamp may be replenished with safety while the wick is burning; the cap of the globe taken off, and the mouth enveloped in burning fluid, yet the contents of the lamp remain entirely safe; and a stream of burning fluid may be poured from the spout of the can without fire to the contents of the can.

We go into these particulars entirely with a view to persuade persons who burn what is called *coal oil* (which as a lamp oil has several adverse qualities) to adopt this cheap and effectual protection against the sad accidents which must inevitably happen without it.—*Nat. Int.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1853.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—JOHN KERR, Esq., of Caswell, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the fifth District, composed of the counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore and Montgomery, to succeed Mr. Morehead, who declines a re-election. The district gave Scott and Graham a majority of 1886. We suppose that there will be no opposition; and heartily rejoice at the prospect of having Mr. Kerr in Congress, where his shining talents may no longer be hid under a mountain of Locofocism.

We are indebted to a friend in the West for the following notice of the first meeting between Messrs. Osborne and Craige. We fear that Mr. Craige sat for his own portrait of the Whig party, to which he once belonged, and in which he could not "get into power."

LINCOLNTON, 20th April, 1853.

Messrs. Osborne and Craige, the candidates for Congress in this district, addressed the people of Lincoln yesterday, it being their first appearance. The Court room, in which they delivered their addresses, was so crowded that I was unable to get a place to hear them both through. Mr. Osborne spoke first. He is a most eloquent speaker, having few superiors in the State. Possessing a highly cultivated mind, a very superior intellect, and a fine command of language, he unites with them a good voice, and great enthusiasm of character. His speech indicated a *thorough* acquaintance with all the great questions dividing the two parties. He discussed principally the President's doctrine of extension and the distribution of the public lands. His remarks upon those topics were in the highest degree able and interesting, and will tell, unless I am greatly mistaken, in this District. He was listened to throughout with the closest attention. His speech was a close, compact argument, dealing in facts, and entirely free from cant and demagoguism.

But the speech of the "Bayard of the South," "The chivalrous Lowndes," was a rare one. One word will describe its character—it was sprawling. It scattered, and spattered, and sprawled over all things. It abounded in the bitterest denunciation of Whigs, and in the open avowal of the worst doctrines of Young America. He went for the largest extension—for Cuba, Central America, in fact for a kind of universal absorption;—opposed the distribution of the public lands—said it was unconstitutional;—reasserted all his old nullification opinions—spoke of the danger to be dreaded from the accumulation of power in the "Federal head,"—forgetting that the most potent means of increasing the power of the federal government is to *extend* our limits by the sword, increasing thereby the army and navy, acquiring more public lands, and keeping them wholly under the power of the federal government to buy up votes for Presidential candidates. Every body knows that the Democratic party have for years bought up the people of the new States with the public lands.

He also made this noted charge against the Whigs. He said that whenever the Whigs were out of power the only inquiry with them was, how they should get back into power. That to attain that object they were *wholly unscrupulous as to the means used*. That this was a strong remark, and it was *painful* for him to make it; but occupying the position he did, he should not shrink from declaring the truth at all and every hazard. Now I wish our Whig friends to bear this in mind. It was not made in the excitement of debate—it was a deliberate charge. It was painful for him to make it,—but duty compelled it—duty to his country, duty to his constituents. Painful to make it? How painful? Did it revive any part of his own life? Did it bring to mind the long period of time he acted with the Whig party—the noisiest, bitterest partisan in their whole ranks? Did it remind him of his denunciations of Gen Jackson, the tyrant full of corruption, of Van Buren, of the party of seven principles—five loaves and two fishes? Did it pain him to declare that for ten or fifteen years of his life he had been using the most *unscrupulous means* to deprive the democratic party of power? Truly the heart of the "Bayard of the South," "the chivalrous Lowndes," must have been sadly tried, sorely grieved. But duty triumphed, and the *painful* duty was performed. How refreshing to his memory would be some of his descriptions of his present party, taken from his paper, the Western Carolinian. His pictures of Gen. Jackson, of Martin Van Buren, of Henry Conner, of Abram Rencher, and many other of his present friends! Could not some body do this good thing for the "Bayard of the South"? Why will not some one publish the former achievements of "the chivalrous Lowndes"? Come up, ye friends of chivalry! Let us see what your man has done heretofore! In whose ranks did he acquire his present renown? Was it in fighting your battles, or was it—Oh, shame—in battling for that party who *always were wholly unscrupulous in the means they used to get into power?*

The friends of Mr. Osborne are quite sanguine. He is so much superior to Mr. Craige in his ability to discuss the great questions of the day, that they cannot doubt of success. Craige, however, has great energy and great tact in an ad captandum speech, and he and his *scrupulous, honest partizans* will leave no stone unturned to attain their object.

A CLAY WHIG.

COPPER MINING.—The "copper fever," says the Greensborough Patriot, "prevails extensively and intensely throughout the old gold mining region of Guilford and Randolph. Lands to a large amount, in the neighborhood of the Fentress Mine, have recently changed hands and gone into the possession of capitalists at prices which a year or two ago the proprietors never dreamed of.—The veins already operated upon to an extent sufficient for a thorough test give promise of exhaustless abundance of the mineral.

"The 'North Carolina Copper Company,' (Stith, Camman & Co., with others,) operating at the Fentress Mine, we learn own about one hundred acres. And the 'Mineral Company of New York,' in which Messrs. Smith and Colby are concerned, we understand have purchased nearly seven hundred acres, on the north, east and southwest of the above Mine, and doubtless intersected with the same rich veins."

We copy the following from the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot, simply because those Locofoco organs of Norfolk and Goldsborough, consider it "complimentary" to Mr. Dobbin, and we like Mr. Dobbin well enough to give him the benefit of a "complimentary" notice. For ourselves, but for such an endorsement, we should not have regarded it altogether in that light. We have no doubt that "Frank Pierce is President," for the last North Carolinian, with remarkable despatch, published the state of the polls which satisfied us of *that* fact. But that "Secretary Dobbin is *all backbone*," and a "*trump*," we are not prepared to admit. The part about "the *essence* and the *head-book* of a Jackson," we do not understand, and shall therefore reserve our opinion about it. When we ascertain its meaning, we shall be prepared to express an assent or dissent.

But to the "complimentary" article:—

From the Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot.

Mr. Dobbin.—The Washington Correspondent of the Norfolk Argus speaks in the following complimentary terms of Mr. Dobbin: "The Cabinet is a unit emphatically, and Frank Pierce is President. Secretary Dobbin is all backbone. He is the trump of the Cabinet, and we should not be surprised if the Old North State is honored with the next Presidency in the person of her able, clear-headed, talented and intrepid son. Dobbin is small in stature, but he has the essence and the head-book of a Jackson."

The Wilmington Journal laments the folly, injustice, and dictatorial conduct of the Whigs who decline electing to Congress men who refused to act with the Whig party in the Presidential election. The Journal appears to have forgotten its own folly, injustice, and dictatorial spirit towards certain Democrats who refused to act with their party in the last Legislature.

The Journal also denounces the "Seward influence" and the "Scott-Seward" influence, all of which influence we have been told was completely demolished in November last. We think the Journal might be much better employed in denouncing the Van Buren and Dix influence which triumphed in November, and appears to be now all powerful at Washington.

FROST.—There was considerable white frost visible here yesterday morning.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—The steamer Independence, on her way from San Juan to San Francisco, was blown up on the 16th February, with a large number of her passengers. She was connected with the steam lines between New York and California, and is supposed to have had on board the passengers who left New York in the Northern Light steamer on the 20th January, and New Orleans in the Daniel Webster on the 22d January. On these two boats there were about 800 passengers, more than it is supposed the Independence could accommodate. It is supposed that she had on board about 500 passengers, of whom from 150 to 200 were lost. The remainder reached Margaretta Island, from which they were taken off after about 56 hours of severe suffering.

The steamer took fire from her furnace during a storm, and an attempt was made to run her ashore on Margaretta Island. The flames rapidly spread, forcing some of the passengers into the sea, (all the boats having been swamped,) and finally reached the powder magazine, which blew up, tearing away the stern of the boat, and destroying many lives.

The names of the lost and saved have not yet been ascertained here.

P. S. The names of 33 of the persons lost are published, but they are from the Northern States, and probably altogether unknown to our readers.

The passengers rescued from the wreck, amounting to about 400, had all arrived at San Francisco—many of them in the most distressed and starving condition.

Up to the departure of the Cortes, it was ascertained that of the passengers who were on board the Independence, one hundred and fifteen were lost. Fourteen of the crew of the steamer are also supposed to have been lost, as nothing was seen of them after the destruction of the ship.

A QUEER RECOMMENDATION.—A Locofoco paper in New Orleans is warm in praise of the Hon. John Slidell for Senator in Congress in place of Soule. His qualities are thus enumerated:—

"The utter absence of everything like insolent pretence, empty arrogance, presumption, and domineering from his character, not less than his bland address, diffident manners, courteous intercourse, and child-like simplicity, with recollections of *his immense public services in rendering the war with Mexico an unavoidable event*, and his brilliant and memorable career in Congress."

EXPENSIVE LIVING.—Fresh Beef is selling in New York and Washington City at from 12½ to 18 cents per lb.

GROG SHOPS.—The N. Y. Courier says that there are in that city "about 5000 grog shops, of which nearly 4000 are regularly kept open during all the hours of the Sabbath."

THE STEAM BOAT CASE.—We learn from the Salem Press, that in the case of Boner & Crist *vs.* Merchant's Steamboat Company, lately decided at Salem, an appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken.

The Spoils.—The salaries of the various officers within the gift of the President of the United States amount to upwards of fifty millions of dollars a year.—*Exchange paper.*

How can that be, when the whole expenses of the government, for all purposes, are less than fifty millions of dollars a year?

Wilmington and Manchester Road.—The Columbia Banner states, that the staging on the above Road has been reduced to fifty miles, is daily diminishing, and that it is expected the whole Road *will be finished by November next.*

WHOSE IS IT?—A letter was received at the Post Office here last night, with the following superscription:

"*Let the Fairest have me!*

"*Fayetteville, N. C.*"

It is from Chapel Hill, and doubtless contains a Ticket to the Commencement Ball. Who will claim it?

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. F. Hancock has been appointed Collector of the Customs at Washington in this State.

And Mr. John Taylor, Postmaster at Goldsboro', in place of J. B. Whitaker, removed.

The Cabinet have been engaged in considering the distribution of post offices among the party in New York. The contest between the Hard and Soft shells has been fierce. John Van Buren and a delegation of Softs from Albany, were in attendance to watch the Hards. Prince John and his friends dined with the President while in Washington.

Minister to France.—Gentlemen from Washington say,—Gen. Dix will be offered this place, and that the Sub Treasury will be given to some other person.

Gov. Foote of Mississippi is also mentioned as likely to be Minister to France.

Mr. Dobbin has taken the house recently occupied by Mr. Conrad. An extensive addition to it is now in progress, which will contain a large reception room on the first floor.

Washington Correspondent N. Y. Express.

Col. Lee, of Iowa, formerly of Virginia, will, it is supposed, have the consulate at Panama—one of the best in the gift of the government. Mr. Hawthorne, Major Stevens and Col. Lee, were each biographers of Gen. Pierce, and the two former received offices not beyond their merits.

Washington Corr. of Charleston Cour.

The system of general proscription, which had its foundation and beginning with the establishment of the party now in power, is wrong—wrong to the public and wrong to the good officer proscribed. For the interest of the public can only be properly cared for and protected by having in office and keeping in office men competent to perform the duties of the places they hold. The removal of such an officer, though he be succeeded by one who has ability to *learn* how to do his duty, operates to the public loss, because thereby, the public loses the experience, which time can only give, so necessary to the faithful discharge of the duty of the office. And the good officer is wronged in being removed without cause, because the test of holding office should only look to the manner in which the incumbent discharged his task.

But it is too late now to hope that this doctrine will prevail with the party that established the principle, as one of party, that the offices are "spoils" which belong to them, as "victors," whenever they succeed in getting into power. So the work of proscription must go on, to sustain this fundamental principle of their organization, or else they may lose that "cohesive power" that only keeps them together.

Such being the fate of the public affairs, when the people are unwise enough to commit them to the control of the party now in power, we can only hope that they will give us good men, who, if they do not know what duty they have to perform, have the ability to learn it, and the determination to do it.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

MARRIED,

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, EDWARD GRAHAM HAYWOOD to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Hon. Louis D. Henry.

In St. Michael's Church, Charleston, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. P. Trapier Keith, CHARLES LOCKHART PETTIGREW, of North Carolina, to JANE CAROLINE, eldest daughter of the late John Gough North.

In Onslow county, near Sodom, Duplin county, on the 20th of March last, by Jonathan Thompson, Esq., Mr. J. SWINSON, to Miss SARAH MASHBON. Mr. S's age is 16 years and weight 84½ lbs., and Miss M's age 50 years and weight 263½ lbs.—*Goldsboro' Republican.*

DIED,

In this county, on the 23d inst., LEWIS F., infant son of Ronald and Elizabeth Ann McMillan, aged four months and 28 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 26—Str Southerner, with passengers, & goods for S T Hawley & Son, C Allen, J H & J Martine, McDonald & Whaley, A Mickle.

April 27—Str Gov Graham, with boat M Brown in tow, and goods for J McNeill, J M Dick, H Tyson (Agt.) Murchison, Reid & Co, N D Bain, C Stauber, Dr J G Matthews, Dr L Wood, C S Johnson, J W Scott, Harris & Kirk, N King, C W Williams & Co, H Wright, C J Hammerskold, Wall & McDonald, W S Davis, J G Cook, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, W Albright, W McCauley, J H Hall, G Lauder, A B Marsh, J & B G Worth, E Belo, Snow Camp Co, J Piggott, J J Leach, G H Lee, I H Faust, W A Lash, A P & R C Poindexter, Rankin & McLean, A P Eckel, C F Fisher, Rankin, McLean & Hanner.

April 27—Str Barnett; 28—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with passengers, and freight for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

Look before you Buy.

THOS. B. TYSON

IS now receiving direct from New York the largest and most complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets of all kinds, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ready-made Clothing, Sadlery, Crockery, &c.,

Ever offered in the town of Carthage, and will be sold on favorable terms.

I feel grateful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore, and hope by a straight forward course on my part to merit a continuance of the same.

THOS. B. TYSON.

Carthage, April 10, 1853. 84*4t

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now opening

A New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

On Green street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Lawrence & Troy, next door to Mrs. Walton's, where he hopes to see all in want of Goods, and no objection to seeing the balance.

J. C. POE.

March 29, 1853. 80*tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday the 6th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and returns. H. P. RUSSELL, G. Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*tm

1853.

YOUNG AMERICA TRIUMPHANT!

POPE & PITMAN.

ON the 4th of March, when President Pierce was convincing the people that "Progress" was the order of the day, we were busily engaged in New York in preparing to confirm the same doctrine by selecting and purchasing every thing pertaining to our business, of the very latest and most elegant styles; and we now confidently assert, that if the people will give us a call they will find our stock more full and complete than any ever before offered them.

We have every variety of

DRESS GOODS,

from $6 Silks to 4 ct. Calico, and we know that all will admit that our Dress Goods for Gentlemen are equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in Lumberton. Our BONNETS must be seen to be appreciated, and our

BOOTS AND SHOES

must be worn to know their value. A full stock of

FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Toilet Soaps and Perfumery,

From the celebrated houses of N. Bazin and Rosnel.

The undersigned are thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, and they only expect to continue the same by adhering to their Motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

POPE & PITMAN.

Lumberton, N. C., March 1853. 84*1t

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the well known Red Banks plantation, in the county of Robeson, containing 4000 acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Lumber River, on the main road from Lumberton to Floral College, seventeen miles from the former, and seven miles from the latter place; also, on the main road from Harlicesville, S. C. to Fayetteville, thirty-three miles South of the latter place.

They feel no hesitation in saying that said plantation possesses as many conveniences and advantages as any ever offered for sale in this section of the State. There is now on the premises and in successful operation a Saw Mill running two saws, and a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin—all of which are run upon the best and most improved plans. The home demand for lumber is always great, with the additional advantage of transporting it by the river to Georgetown, C. S., and the intermediate landings. Timber for the use of the Mill is plentiful. The Grist Mill and Cotton Gin have each a fine custom.

The lands are generally heavily timbered, and lying on and near the river—are very valuable for Turpentine, Tom-Timber, &c. Turpentine can always be sold at a fair price in Lumberton, and Timber at Georgetown and the steam mills on the river.

There are about 500 acres of cleared land under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, well adapted to the various articles of produce usually raised in this latitude.

The dwelling house is large and comfortable. The negro cabins are all frame work, well lighted and ventilated, brick chimneys and shingle roofs. Most of them have been erected within the last few years.

The corn and fodder houses, stable buildings, &c., are mostly new and well located.

The location is healthy; the water, both well and spring, is excellent.

There is also upon the premises a large store-house, one-fourth of a mile from the dwelling; a Presbyterian church one mile, and a Methodist church two miles.—The store-house is in a public place; the stand for selling goods and making good debts is equal to any in the State. There is regular service in both churches by ministers of their respective denominations.

Persons desiring further information can address the subscribers at Gilopolis, or examine the premises.

Preference will be given to any one buying the whole, or it will be divided to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms, one half cash upon delivery of possession—the balance on reasonable time.

WILLIAM McNEILL, Sr.
JOHN McNEILL.

Red Banks, Robeson Co., April 5, 1853. 84*tf

Wilmington Journal copy tf.

I will also sell 1200 acres unimproved, heavily timbered land, on the East side of Lumber River, twelve miles above Lumberton. Persons wishing Timber and Turpentine lands would do well to apply early.

JOHN McNEILL.

Wilmington Journal copy tf.

Glen-Anna Female Seminary.

Miss MARINDA BRANSON, Principal.

LOCATION.—In Davidson Co., N. C., eleven miles west of Lexington, six miles from Normal College, and eight from the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

ADVANTAGES.—A very healthy situation, good water, ample grounds, groves, gardens, and orchards, with a great variety of fruits; a moral and industrious neighborhood; vicinity to a church in which there is almost weekly service on the Sabbath; lowness of the terms; removal from temptations to extravagant expenditure; nearness to Normal College, to which parents who have children of both sexes may send their sons, when their daughters come to Glen-Anna. The LITERARY department is under the control of the Rev. President Deems of Greensboro' Female College, to which Institution Glen-Anna has been a preparatory school for several years. This fact is a guarantee for the character of the school.

TERMS.—Board, $6 a month. Tuition, in the primary class $6, for a session of five months; for those who study Grammar and Geography $8; for those in the higher branches $10; Music $18, with no additional charge for the use of the instrument. The pupils pay from the time they enter, and all accounts are to be closed at the end of the session. The present session will terminate the third Thursday in July.

REFERENCES.—The following gentlemen have, or have had, daughters or wards at the School: In Davidson, Dr. B. L. Beall, John W. Thomas, D. Hepler, V. Hoover, Haley Brown, and Wm. Thomas, Esqs.; in Randolph, A. G. Clarke, D. Brown, W. Branson, and John Coltrane, Esqs.; in Montgomery, E. Stafford, B. W. Simmons, Esqs.; in Rowan, S. J. Peeler, Esq.; in Stanly, J. F. Kirk, Esq.; in Iredell, B. Campbell, Esq.; in Richmond, Va., Dr. W. W. Parker. The Principal also begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen: Prest. Deems, Greensboro'; Prest. Craven, Normal College; J. A. Worth, Esq. Fayetteville; D. Freeman, Esq. Stanly Co.; Geo. Wilson, Esq. Mocksville; Rev. G. W. Ivy, Walterboro', S. C.; Wm. Furney, Esq. Wind Hill; Rev. J. M. Carlisle, Cokesbury, S. C.; and N. Kendall, Esq., Fair Grove, N. C.

The Post Office of the Principal is Fair Grove, Davidson Co., N. C.

March 31, 1853. 82*5tpd

Turpentine Getters and Farmers,

LOOK HERE!

1200 Acres finely timbered Pine Land for sale.

THE undersigned, expecting sooner or later to quit the State, offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, lying in Richmond county, on the waters of the Big Juniper Creek, adjoining the lands of John Fairley, Hugh McArn, Milton McIntosh and others, and containing about twelve hundred acres, principally wood land.

This Land, for Turpentine and Farming purposes, is unsurpassed by any in this section of the State. Being situated conveniently near Lumber River, and on the direct route of the Robeson and Richmond Plank Road, it offers every necessary inducement to those wishing to embark in the Turpentine business; and being in a neighborhood noted for intelligence, morality, and its facilities for education, it is also well calculated to answer the necessary demands of family convenience.

There is also a first rate Mill Site on the premises.

Persons wishing to purchase land of the above description, and on reasonable terms, will please address

J. G. BLUE.

Gillopolis, Robeson co., N. C., April 1, 1853.—82*tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

LUMBERTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have purchased the HOTEL lately occupied by G. W. Higley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and Shelters. Their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. W. REGAN.
J. H. CALDWELL.

Lumberton, March 21, 1853. 80*3m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

ALFORDSVILLE, ROBESON.

H. McNeill

HAVING taken the Store formerly kept by H. J. McLean & Co., would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York, a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, &c.,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Those inclebted for purchases in 1852 will please call and settle.

March 24, 1853. 80*12t

THE FIRM OF J. & T. LINDLEY

IS DISSOLVED by the consent of both parties. J. Lindley has moved to Guilford.

The undersigned will continue to cultivate a more extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental trees in Chatham at the old stand than has heretofore been.

THOS. LINDLEY.

April 22. 88*3w

Boots and Shoes.

WE have just received a FRESH SUPPLY of the above articles.

We also expect to receive, in eight or ten days, a

Second Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

To which the attention of dealers is invited.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

April 28, 1853. 88*4t

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

THE next annual Meeting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.

The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession, in good and regular standing, are invited to attend

W. W. HARRISS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec. Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*tm

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853.

Malcom Culbreath, Administrator of Daniel Matthis, *vs.* The heirs at law of said Matthis.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Polly Currie, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Polly Currie to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the said county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, A. D. 1853, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of February, in the 77th year of American Independence, A. D. 1853.

S'HD HOWELL, C'k C. C.

Issued 31st day of March 1853. 82*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853.

John McBryde, Administrator of John Priest, *vs.* Mary McEachern, Alexander Priest.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

Leave to amend Petition: Ordered, that publication be made for Malcom McEachern and wife Mary.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Malcom McEachern and wife Mary, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Malcom McEachern and wife Mary to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the said county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, A. D. 1853, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petitioner's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of February, in the 77th year of American Independence, A. D. 1853.

SD'H HOWELL, C'k C. C.

Issued 28th March 1853. 82*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1853.

R. W. Kinlaw *vs.* James Edey.

Attachment.—Judgment conditional rendered.—Levied on 60 acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Edey, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment absolute will be rendered against him, and the land levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, A. D., 1853. J. McLAURIN,

84*6t] Clerk.

FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO WHIG, APRIL 1ST.

BURNING OF THE INDEPENDENCE!

Terrible Scene on the Beach!—We published yesterday an account of the loss of the Vanderbilt steamship Independence, Capt. Sampson, on a sunken reef a few miles from Margarita Island, north of Cape St. Lucas. That account, though giving the most important facts connected with this dreadful affair, did not set forth the particulars. We have been introduced to Doctor J. B. Corbett, surgeon of the Independence, who, in an hour's conversation, has put us in possession of a mass of information, a portion of which we give below.

The island upon which the ill-fated steamer was wrecked is situated on the coast of Lower California, 167 miles north of the point known as the "Cape" St. Lucas. The coast in this region, bold and rock-bound, is in many places inaccessible for vessels or boats, and presents an iron barrier to the luckless ship coasting its rocky projections. The spot where the steamer struck was on a point of sand beach, extending seaward from the coast of the island, but covered at high water.

The steamer was going under a fine head of steam on the 16th of February, when at daybreak, though before the light was perfectly clear, she suddenly struck and stopped. The land could be seen towards the coast, but very indistinctly. At the moment the vessel struck, an indescribable scene of confusion occurred on board. A rush was made by the passengers to the various hatchways, and the upper deck was soon entirely crowded with human beings. Capt. Sampson was on the wheel-house, and at once ordered the engineer to back her, which was done, the steamer backing off with apparent ease. The land at this time appeared on the larboard bow, and made out in a narrow point or Cape; the sea was smooth, and the steamer drawing seven feet of water; no breakers were visible from any quarter. The concussion was not violent, but of such force as to arouse the whole ship, and in a few moments every soul on board was on the upper deck.

As soon as the vessel was backed into deep water, Capt. Sampson gave secret orders that the pumps should be sounded, when it was discovered that there were eight feet of water in the hold. It was of importance that this alarming fact should be kept from the passengers to prevent confusion, while instant measures were adopted to beach the ship at the nearest available spot. The news however quickly flew from mouth to mouth, and then ensued a scene of which no idea can be given, save to those who have been similarly situated. Here was the population of a small town, with many women and children, death staring them in the face, and no visible means of succor at hand. A rush was at once made for the most valuable articles of private property. Many were thus trampled and bruised. But it was soon found that the ship could be kept afloat, and her head was pointed up the coast with the intention of beaching her in some convenient and safe place. To facilitate this, an immense amount of dry wood was heaped into the furnaces, and a heavy head of steam kept up. Our informant thinks that they must have run up the coast nearly five miles before a suitable place was found. During this time, quiet had been somewhat restored on board, and the greatest anxiety was manifested in the progress of the vessel. Daylight had now dawned, and they found themselves running along a rocky-bound coast, surmounted by stupendous mountains, entirely destitute of verdure and apparently uninhabited. At length a large gulley or ravine was discovered, which appeared to make out into a sand beach, and into this nook the bows of the steamer were turned. The crowd was now so great around the stern to avoid the anticipated danger of the concussion, that the helmsman could with difficulty steer the ship. She was however beached handsomely and with considerable force. Had this been the only danger, there is no doubt that every soul on board would have been saved; but in the exertions to get up steam to hurry the vessel's progress a tremendous head had been made in the furnaces; the water, now fast increasing in the vessel's hold, stopped the flues and obstructed the draught into the chimneys; the furnace doors were of course burst open, and a vivid volume of flame twenty feet in length shot into the fire room driving every body before it with the intense heat, and instantly setting the wood work into a blaze. All efforts to control the flames were utterly ineffectual, and from this moment the fire ran rapidly over the vessel. But in describing the origin of the fire we have gone beyond the story of our informant.

When the steamer was beached with her bows in, and before the flames had broke out, a rush was made for the bows, but the sea, though smooth off the shore ran in heavy surf on the beach, and there was a distance of some three hundred yards between the vessel and the land. Capt. Sampson now gave the order to lower away a boat, and the chief mate with one other undertook to carry a line to the shore; the progress of the boat was watched with eager eyes by the assembled multitude on board the ship; but as some of the sailors on board had predicted, she was swamped by the surf, the line was lost, and the venturers with their boat were thrown upon the beach, the two men barely escaping with their lives. A second boat was now lowered and manned by volunteers from among the firemen, who we do not hesitate to say, have shown themselves the most noble hearted and heroic of men by their fortitude and courage through the terrible scenes which followed. These brave fellows reached the shore and succeeded in making a small three inch hauling-line fast to a projecting rock, which was at once hauled taut by those on board. A third boat was lowered by order of the captain, in charge of Capt. Steel, an experienced shipmaster who was a passenger on board. The third boat having been lowered, it was found that she was half full of water, and of no service unless bailed out, and Dr. Corbett sprang into her for that purpose; this effected, six ladies were passed down into the boat, among whom were Miss Conway, Mrs. Haley, Mrs. Seymour, and Mrs. Coots; there were two other ladies whose names we have not learned; the boat rode the first breaker, but was filled and swamped by the second, and those already on shore rushed in to the rescue of the ladies, and dragged them on to the beach. Dr. Corbett was in this boat and gaining the shore turned towards the ship at the cries of terror proceeding from her, and beheld the quarter-deck enveloped in flames.

And now ensued one of the most harrowing scenes ever recorded in the history of shipwrecks. The flames leaped rapidly across the after part of the ship, driving the masses before it, and dozens sprang into the water, and were seen struggling in the surf. All the boats were now gone, and it was impossible to regain the ship from the shore, or to render any succor whatever. Dreadful cries and screams proceeded from the ship, which, mingled with the roaring of the sea, the crackling of the flames, and the shouting of those on shore, who could only gaze helplessly on the sight, must have been an era of terror in the lives of those who beheld it from the beach. As the flames advanced forward, the unhappy victims were forced into the sea; and every surf came freighted with corpses, or exhausted half-drowned men, women, and children. Such a scene has never been witnessed on the Pacific coast. To add to the excitement, the flames had now communicated to the powder magazine, which exploded, tearing the run and stern to pieces, and splintering all that portion of the ship. The two guns, surrounded by the flames, also sent their solemn booming over the scene. Those who were fortunate enough to get within reach of their friends on shore, were dragged half-dead out of the reach of the surf; while others were swept around the stern of the steamer, or out to sea, there being a strong current making seaward from the ship.—At one moment not less than thirty corpses and bodies of the dying were in the edge of the surf, some of them divested of clothing. Out of a party of eighteen Jews who were on board, sixteen perished from the weight of coin it was supposed which they attempted to bring with them through the waves. The outward current above-mentioned carried off numbers of persons who were good swimmers, or floated, who would otherwise have been saved. Several women thus floating were swept away. The baggage, such as would float, went out with the ebb. None of it was saved by drifting to the shore.

We have spoken above of the manly conduct of the sailors, firemen and coal passers. Some of these noble fellows, disregarding their own danger, seized little children in their arms or lashed them to themselves and attempted to gain the shores; several are known to have thus sacrificed themselves. Among them, most conspicuous is that of Mr. Tarr, of Sacramento, who lost his life in attempting to save a son of Mr. Watson; they came ashore together, both drowned. One of the firemen, whose name we did not learn, brought on shore two children, whose parents were both drowned. Another fireman brought a beautiful boy ashore to his mother, who had just been washed to the beach; her husband and two children were drowned, and she supposed the child had shared the same fate. The meeting may be imagined.

There is one fireman, known as Tom Sawyer, a wild, reckless scamp, but whose faults, be they what they may, should hence forth be forgotten; this brave fellow, entirely stripped, went to and from the wreck four times; he is only nineteen years of age. After the third time, and when nearly exhausted with his exertions, he learned that the Chief Engineer, Mr. Collins, was unable to swim and likely to drown; he immediately started off again through the surf with a lifepreserver, fastened it around the helpless man and accompanied him to the beach; he was also instrumental in saving the lives of several others. Most of those ashore were too exhausted to render assistance to those beating about in the surf. People ran about the beach perfectly frantic; one party attempted to launch a boat to reach the steamer, but it was overwhelmed by the surf, and this accident intimidated others so that it was impossible to muster the requisite force to launch a second. Meantime the ship had become a living mass of fire; the heat was intense, even on the shore, and every moment the beach received new accessions to the list of dead and dying.

Some few provisions were saved from the wreck, such as salt beef, pork, molasses, vinegar, a few tin cans of preserved meats and some cheese, but no water, nor was there a drop of water on the island, which we have before observed was utterly barren and uninhabited. The usual amount of suffering, particularly among the women and children, was experienced. During the first day attempts were made by the survivors, after burying the dead, to procure water by condensing steam, but the experiment failed. There were now some two hundred and seventy souls congregated on the beach, and they all went without tasting water for fifty-six hours; the salt provisions only aggravated their sufferings. Shortly after the scene we have described above, a party started for the neighboring mountains, and on reaching their summit, they were enabled to descry Magdalena Bay on the mainland opposite, from which the Island of Margarita is removed some fifteen miles; here they espied four ships at anchor; they proved to be whalers, busily engaged in trying out oil, while beyond in the vast panorama they discovered several small boats in full chase after a whale, for Magdalena Bay is resorted to by whales in the winter season. Observing this the party descended to the wreck, and the chief mate, the engineers, and a few of the others, slung one of the cannons of the Independence, dragged and lugged it with great toil to the top of the hill, and with what little powder they had, fired twice to attract the attention of the whalers; the boats, in their pursuit of the whale, had insensibly neared the eastern shore of the island, and were attracted by the discharge and the smoke against the clear sky. The sound was also heard by those on board the ships, and signals were observed to go up to each mast-head recalling the boats.

While this system of telegraphing was going on between the shipwrecked and the whaling fleet, another party had taken an iron boat belonging to the steamer and carried it bodily across to the lee side of the Island, and there launched it, to pull for the fleet; on their way they fell in with the returning whaling boats, who were obeying the signal to return. The news of the wreck of the steamer and the dreadful sufferings of the passengers aroused all the natural instincts of sailor-hospitality in the crews of the ship. Every boat was at once called into requisition, they were loaded down with provisions and dispatched to the scene of the wreck; the assistance did not arrive a moment too soon; the women and children were completely exhausted by abstinence, and their sufferings by the deprivation of water were most acute.

Among the incidents of the day after the wreck, a child was born on the beach, and is now healthy and thriving. The mother was carried across the mountains in a hammock, and even walked part of the way to the boats. Many of the passengers, especially among the females, suffered much from want of clothing. The dead were buried near the wreck. Holes were dug in the sand with boards, and each corpse received a separate grave. The number known to have perished is one hundred and forty; and as the graves number sixty, there were, of course, eighty who were drowned or burned, and whose bodies were not recovered. We have not yet completed our list of those who were buried on the island. Many of them had money on their persons, which is in the keeping of Mr. Brigham, at the office of the Vanderbilt Line.—Senor Larco, of Valparaiso, was a Chilian gentleman of wealth and standing in Valparaiso. Finding himself driven into the waves by the flames, he turned to a few who were about him, and offered $50,000 to any person who would assist him to save his life; but in such a moment none could think of the offer. Seeing that his end was near, Senor Larco said, "Farewell! It is only once!" and plunged into the water. He was quickly drowned.

After the Independence swung round broadside to the beach, her coal took fire, and the sight will long be remembered by those who saw it. The mass of coal became thoroughly ignited and seen through the blackened ribs of the ship it gave her the appearance of a gigantic grate of coal fire.

John W. Foster, a Quaker, and a leading Rhode Island Abolitionist, has recently renounced his abolitionism, and in doing so says that those who make up the abolition party are quacks—that they are sincere only in their desire to humbug the public, and that they have injured the slave to an extent that cannot be repaired in a quarter of a century.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

The following article, from a journal whose opinions always command respect and attention, presents a clear and, brief as it is, a very comprehensive view of the present state and feeling of the Whig party:

"The Whigs of the country are now calmly looking on at the contests which are raging in various quarters amongst the members of the dominant party. These contests have commenced earlier than we expected they would, and are confined to no one State. The true course and policy of the Whigs are sufficiently plain to be generally acquiesced in. Upon the election of the new President they determined to make no factious opposition to him or his measures, but to treat both with kindness and forbearance. In doing this, however, we believe they have abated not one jot or tittle of their determination to cling to their cause and their principles, and to give them on all occasions a firm and unflinching support. If any thing, we imagine, the Whigs are more united and more determined now than ever they were. Defeat has not disheartened them, because they are convinced that upon the maintenance of the doctrines they espouse the welfare of the country in a great degree depends; and the temporary success of politicians holding different views cannot destroy the vitality of those doctrines. They feel it, therefore, to be a duty to themselves and their country still to rally under the Whig flag, and still to trust in the goodness of their cause, and of its final triumph—no matter what reverses it may occasionally encounter. The fire of persecution never yet repressed the zeal of men convinced that they were right; nor can the disaster of a Presidential campaign destroy the ardor and constancy of the Whig party."—*Mercantile Gazette.*

Just now, when our Democratic contemporaries are singing Te Deums over their recent escape from Whig domination, or chanting funeral dirges, sometimes a little affected and perhaps a little premature, upon the political decease of the Whig party; when they join in congratulations upon the arrival of the Millenium, when all the world are being gathered into the harmonious fold of original democracy, it may not be amiss in its mourners for the departed to recall what the meaning of the word Whig is, and so in some sort to pen a line of its history by way of an epitaph, and also to refresh the recollection of those who may have forgotten what was the origin of the abused appellation.

We are informed by Ash, in his dictionary, that the word Whig is derived from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses, *whiggamore*, one who drives horses. In 1648, a party of these people marched to Edinburg to oppose King Charles I, and hence the name was bestowed upon the party *opposed to the Court*. At first they did not recognise a term applied contemptuously by the adherents of the sovereign; but gradually it became fastened upon them from its use by their opponents, and afterwards by its association with brave deeds and patriotic sentiments for it is well known that in the long struggle in England between the prerogatives of royalty and the rights of the people, those who supported the King's claims to divine right and to arbitrary rule were denominated *Tories*, while the *Whigs* advocated an extension of popular rights and the suppression of illegal edicts and tyrannical measures. How the struggle between kingly and popular rights terminated it is unnecessary for us to relate.

So far, then, the Whigs have no reason to be ashamed of the origin of their name, nor of their predecessors who bore it. A word will suffice to remind all under what auspices and in support of what opinions it crossed the Atlantic to America. From the inception of the war of the Revolution, the friends and supporters of armed resistance to the King's power, and in defence of popular rights, were called Whigs, and those who espoused the side of the King and the Ministry were called Tories. Thus, in those stormy times, the Whigs proved themselves to be no recreants from the virtue and the courage of their Scottish progenitors.

Were it appropriate at this time, we might proceed to show that since this same term has been of late years adopted by one of the great political parties in this country, that party has been animated by the same spirit of opposition to the one-man power; opposed to every attempt to trample down popular rights and the public will, whether openly or insidiously; opposed to every scheme to subvert the laws of nations and the laws of the land, and set up in their place any fanatical aspiration or lawless desire which may spring from corrupt ambition or thirst for dishonest gain.—And, finally, this party has aimed, while pursuing the paths of peace, justice, and national honor, to develop our riches, elevate the national reputation, and, cultivating to the full extent our unmatched resources for greatness and happiness, to follow the road of a wise progress to the command of the world's respect and admiration, through the means of enterprise and honesty, private achievement, and public virtue.

Soulé and Borland.—The appointment of Mr. Soulé to Spain, was perhaps, the very worst that could have been made for the peace of the two countries. It is so considered by those best acquainted with the state of feeling on the part of the Spanish Government to that of the United States—so conceded by nearly all, except those who may deem it their especial province to defend any and every act of the President; and so shown by the course of Mr. Soulé in regard to the acquisition of Cuba. The next appointment involving the settlement of dangerous foreign relations, is that of Mr. Borland to Central America. If the President had searched for a man to fill that post, with a view to prevent any friendly settlement of pending difficulties, Mr. Borland would be the first man for him to choose. His acknowledged want of judgement and of conciliatory spirit would at once point him out as the man. In opposition to Gen. Cass and the most distinguished men of the Democratic party, he voted in the Senate against the ratification of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, and is a rabid believer in the most extreme doctrines of "Manifest Destiny." Here, then, is the peace of the country—the adjudication of the most delicate foreign relations, at this time, consigned to such Fillibusters as Soulé and Borland. It indicates that the Fillibustering elements are predominant in the new Administration, and we may look out for squally times.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Abingdon Virginian announces the death within a few days of each other of Mr. Wm. Ely and his wife, of Lee County, Va., the former at the advanced age of 105 years, and the latter at the more advanced age of 107 years. They had been married three quarters of a century, and Mr. Ely fought valiantly in several important battles of the Revolution.

Hats worn on the heads of a discourse, the bucket that hung in "All's well," and fragments of the man who burst into tears, are said to be the last curiosities found.

What is the difference between a thought striking you, and your falling into the Atlantic? In the one case you have a notion, in the other an ocean [a nocean] has you.

IMPORTANT CASE.

Colored Seamen.—An important case was tried in the U. S. District Court, (Judge Gilchrist presiding,) in Charleston, S. C., last week. It was a suit instituted at the instance of the British Consul to test the validity of the laws of South Carolina, in regard to the admission of colored seamen into that State. The suit was instituted in the form of an action against the Sheriff of Charleston, by Reuben Roberts, a negro, said to be a British subject, a citizen of Nassau, New Providence. The charge was for false imprisonment and the exaction of money, and laid the damages at $4,000.

The Sheriff alleged that the plaintiff was a negro—a cook on board of the schooner Clyde, and that the imprisonment was in strict accordance with the laws of South Carolina in regard to colored seamen.

In the argument of Attorney General Hoge, it was stated that ever since 1794, it has been unlawful for free negroes, mulattoes, or mestizoes, from the Bahamas and West Indies, to come into South Carolina, and that the Sheriff, as in duty bound, proceeded under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed in 1835, to apprehend and confine the Plaintiff, who had thus unlawfully come into the State, and that the alleged exactions were the fees provided by law for the performance of the duties under the Act. The replication was, that the Sheriff had acted of his own wrong.

Mr. Petigru, for the plaintiff, relied upon the Treaty of 1815, the Reciprocity Act of 1830, and the President's Proclamation.

Mr. Hayne, on part of the Defendant, cited the following Acts of the General Assembly, to wit: of 1794, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, all passed before the Treaty with Great Britain in 1815, and the Acts of A. D. 1820, 1822, 1823, and 1824, passed before the Reciprocity Act of Congress, relied on by Mr. Petigru in behalf of the Plaintiff; and lastly, the Act of 1835, which modifies the mode of procedure for the enforcement of pre-existing laws of the State. The attention of the Court was likewise called by the Attorney General to an Act of Congress passed in 1803, recognizing and enforcing the then existing provisions for the exclusion of this class of persons from those States in which laws to this effect had been enacted.

The Charleston Mercury, from which we gather the facts stated above, says:

The object of the Counsel for the Plaintiff being to get the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, he submitted no argument, though it had been intimated by the presiding Judge that his opinion was adverse to the Plaintiff's claim. The facts set forth in the Sheriff's justification being proved, Mr Petigru asked that the Court should charge that the laws and statutes of South Carolina, relied on in said plea, being in contravention of the treaty of 1815, and the reciprocity and proclamation of 1830, were unconstitutional, and therefore invalid and of no force.

This charge was refused, and the charge was given, that the laws under which the Sheriff justified were valid, and that the verdict should be for the Defendant. A bill of exceptions was signed and sealed to this effect, whereupon the Jury found a verdict accordingly, and the case stands ready for final arbitrament by the Supreme Court at Washington.

Young America Party.—The Charleston Mercury says of this party: "There is a party, daily growing stronger in the United States, called the Young America party. It regards the indefinite extension of our territory, and by consequence the same spread of our institutions, as 'manifest destiny.' It regards democracy as a political panacea to be administered copiously in all cases. It deals in all the extravagance of words, flatters national vanity, and incites the aggressive spirit of the country to boundless conquests, for power and spoils. It holds treaties, national clemency, and a regard for the rights of others, at mere convenience or self-interest.

The nucleus of this party is in the Northwest. But it has adherents and recruits all over the country. Even in the South, that section which must live by an enlightened conservatism, which should see in every foot of acquisition, still further compromises of honor and safety, even here the wild tenets of Young America have found disciples. That this party will become dominant in the nation, is by no means improbable. And if it does, what can stay its sweep upon the defenceless flocks of the Sierras of Mexico? Her annexation to this Union will then be a certain thing, and that act will introduce into our Government the same elements which, for thirty years, have been destroying, impoverishing, and corrupting every thing of worth at home."

The Mercury preaches well; but its practices are bad. Young America will pay little respect to the "conservative" democracy of the South, who are given to loud talking, but *do* little.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.

Influenced by a sense of the duty I owe to mankind, I would respectfully request the insertion in your valuable paper of the following statement of my sister's illness and her recovery from consumption. During the fall of 1851 she was violently affected with cold, followed by a disagreeable cough, which continued some months, being increased by each additional cold. In January, 1852, a severe pain commenced in the left side and region of the heart, accompanied with violent cough, night and day. Such was the severity of the cough and the distress arising from a suffocating sensation on lying down, that she was compelled to sleep bolstered up in bed.—There was great difficulty in breathing, thick yellow matter was coughed up from the lungs, occasionally mixed with blood, and towards the latter part of February nearly half a pint a day. Her strength was wasted, there was great oppression of the chest, with a rattling sound in breathing. Her face was flushed with hectic fever, and the eyes burned with a peculiar brilliancy. Under such circumstances we could not doubt that her lungs were very much affected, and we had no hope of her recovery. Such was her state at the close of February, with the symptoms increasing in violence, when she commenced inhaling "medicated vapors" under the direction of Dr. Hunter, and Dr. Wellesley, his assistant. We had not long to wait for evidences of improvement. The cough soon became less severe, the matter was raised from the lungs in large quantities without much effort, the oppression in breathing went off, hectic fever disappeared, her rest became comfortable, and her appetite and strength returned.—In a month she was out of danger, and in two perfectly restored to health. A year has since elapsed and she continues free from all traces of disease.

This happy result we feel was due entirely to the use of inhalation; and under this conviction feel it to be our duty to proclaim it to the world, and this I deem will be a sufficient excuse for asking for this letter a place in your widely-circulated paper. Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK ANDREWS,
Dunbarton street, Georgetown.

Georgetown, D. C., April 25, 1853.

The Locofoco Legislative Caucus in Louisiana has nominated the Hon. John Slidell for Senator in place of Soulé.

Copper and Diamonds in North Carolina.—We are informed by Prof. C. U. Shepard, who has just returned from a fortnight's exploration in the counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus and Rowan, that the prospect of an abundant supply of copper ore is afforded by the indications presented in the mines of those counties. The great metalliferous region known as Gold Hill, in Rowan, and which next to the famous Dorne's mine in this State, is the most productive deposit of the precious metal in the United States—is perhaps the most promising repository for copper thus far brought to light. Other places may hereafter prove equally rich; but the gold veins at Gold Hill, being already worked to a depth of nearly 350 feet, afford the most favorable opportunity in the country for judging of the character of that spot for copper—a metal which rarely shows itself in much richness at the top of the ground. Already, from the depths referred to, tons of merchantable copper ore are daily raised; and the indications are such as to lead the Professor to predict, that Gold Hill will very speedily acquire a character for copper as distinguished as that which it has long since established for gold.

The Professor, while in Charlotte, was presented with a diamond, by Dr. Leventhorpe, a late graduate of our Medical College. That gentleman had lately discovered it on his estate at Pioneer Mills; and this is the second specimen of this precious gem found within the year in the county. Hitherto, no special search has been made for the diamond, these specimens having been discovered in a manner purely accidental.

Charleston Courier.

On Friday night last, a train of cars on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad passed over the body of a man who was lying across the track.—It was at first supposed that he had fallen while traveling the road in a state of intoxication; but the fact that he had never been known to drink to excess, if at all, has we understand given rise to the suspicion of foul play. It is strongly suspected that he was murdered and his body placed upon the track by those who perpetrated the deed. The only ground for such a conjecture, however, is the unexceptionable character for sobriety which the deceased had always maintained.—*Weekly Post.*

We learn on good authority that the first freight train through from Portsmouth to Raleigh brought in not less than *two hundred* and *fifteen* packages of goods. Is not that a *good* beginning?

Weekly Post.

Killed by Lightning.—A negro boy, the property of John C. Washington, Esq., of Lenoir, was killed by lightning, in that county, on Monday last. The hands who were at work with him fled for refuge from the storm to an out house, while he took shelter beneath a large tree. The tree was shivered and he instantly killed.

Goldsboro' Tele.

A Bone for the Southern Democracy.—When President Fillmore invited Mr. Senator Seward to dine with him, as is the custom to invite Members of Congress of all parties, there was a great outcry in the Southern Democratic Press, that the entertainer of the Bloomer Fugitive Slave people at Auburn should have received such a compliment from the President of the United States.

Now we expect—no, we don't; and that was a *lapsus pennæ*—the same Southern Democratic Press to make the same sort of an outcry because President Pierce (which is *not* the custom) did invite John Van Buren, the corner-stone of the New York Free Soilers, to a White House dinner. We don't expect it, because the principal use a Southern political Democrat makes of a negro is to scare *green ones* there, (in the South) otherwise Whigs, into voting the Democratic ticket.

N. Y. Express.

California's Senator Weller assured the Senate, a few days ago, that—

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

We are extremely glad to perceive that such subjects at least occasionally occupy the attention of his mind. There is no man who needs reflection on sinfulness and sinners more than Weller does. If the vilest sinner may return to the path of integrity, then there is a chance even for him. It will cost him a good deal of money, however—that is to say about sixteen thousand dollars—to get back into that path from which he strayed off at right angles long ago. If we are wrong in the precise amount, the Treasurer of Butler county, Ohio, can correct us.—*Louisville Journal.*

Wm. J. Brown—notorious for his coalition with the Free Soilers a few years ago, to get himself elected Speaker of the House of Representatives—is known to be an applicant for a traveling mail agency. He is in the line of safe precedents. The Freesoilers are having a jolly time of it, under the Brigadier's reign. We wonder he don't strike higher. The way the Free Soilers are feasting upon Federal patronage is sufficient to encourage him to aim for a higher post than Mail Agent.—*Richmond Whig.*

From Washington.—The Secretary of the Navy has been down to low water mark in the Norfolk Navy Yard, sweeping out the Master Masons, Master Carpenters, Master Builders, Master Caulkers, &c., &c. The Master Mason, Mr. Latimer, held office under Polk, Van Buren, and Jackson, as well as under Whigs,—but Mr. Dobbin has tossed him overboard, because he has not been rabid enough a democrat.

In the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mr. Dobbin has been at the same sort of work; to what extent, you are better informed, no doubt, in New York, than I am here.—*N. Y. Express.*

For Liberia.—The ship Banshee, Capt. Wilson, which has been chartered for the voyage out by the Chesapeake and Liberia Transportation Company, left the wharf yesterday morning for Cape Palmas, where she is to be discharged. She took on board 117 emigrants at this port, of whom 52 were from Maryland, sent out by the Maryland State Colonization Society; 37 from Virginia, 6 from Massachusetts, 6 from Indiana, 5 from the Choctaw Nation, 5 from Kentucky, 3 from Pennsylvania, 2 from Ohio, and 1 from New York, sent out by the American Colonization Society. She proceeds direct to Hampton Roads, where she will receive 110 additional emigrants, of whom 56 are from North Carolina and 54 from Virginia, also sent out by the American Colonization Society. The Banshee also has considerable freight, mainly on account of the several Missionary Societies.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A number of Free Negroes,—nearly forty—left this city, on Wednesday, for Norfolk, with the purpose of embarking for Liberia.

Raleigh Register.

The New York Times states that it is notorious in New York, that several parties there are engaged in the African slave trade. The persons accused are said to be merchants and other monied men, who fit out vessels which sail to Cuba, and thence proceed to the coast of Africa, under false papers, and bring back slaves.

The Picayune learns from Mexico that Santa Anna was expected to arrive in the city of Mexico on the 16th of April. Suitable preparations were being made for his reception.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this State will take place in Wilmington, on Monday, 9th of May next.

Raleigh Register.

BUFFALO, April 26.

Serious Railroad Accident.—The express train of cars from Chicago last night came in collision with the emigrant train on the Central road, eight miles from Chicago, by which accident some fifteen or twenty persons are believed to have been killed, and about fifty severely wounded; some supposed fatally. All the killed and wounded were on the emigrant train.

Those on the express train fortunately escaped without injury except a severe shock. The concussion was terrible, breaking some of the engines and cars to pieces.

The names of the killed and wounded have not been ascertained. Most of them were foreigners.

The Northern Mail due on Thursday, at 4 o'clock, A. M., did not arrive until 12 M. The detention, we learn, was caused on account of the non-arrangement of the latches of the track, at some turning-out place on the road,—in consequence of which the Engine was seriously damaged. We are happy to learn, however, that none of the passengers were hurt.

Raleigh Register.

LAYING DOWN THE LAW.—In a late decision of Judge Strong, in New York City, the following sound views were expressed:

"The Common Council has no authority, under the city charter or any statute, to give away or make an improvident grant of the public property, nor is any such power essential to the performance of any of its legitimate duties. Its disposition of such property, including franchises, is therefore subject to the common law principle applicable to the grants made by trustees to whom the management of private property is confided. It is right on every account that it should be so. Were it otherwise, unfaithful members of the Common Council might squander the public property in sumptuous entertainments for themselves and their friends, pompous and expensive parades, professedly in honor of the living or the dead, or presents or improvident grants to their relatives or other favorites. The evils which would result from such improper if not criminal conduct, and particularly to the tax payers, whose legitimate burthens are numerous and heavy, would be intolerable. The difficulty might be avoided if intelligent and honorable men only should be elected to office. But the experience of other corporations, if not of this city, has proved that however desirable such a consummation may be it is not always attainable."

A Scene in the White House—Old Virginia Ejected.—The editor of the Erie (Pa.) Observer, under date of March 21st, writes to his paper from Washington, giving the following amusing anecdote as having actually occurred between the President and an applicant for a village post office appointment:

"By-the-by, there are some queer scenes enacted at the White House 'about these days.' For instance, the other day a tall son of Old Virginia presented himself to the President, and shaking him warmly by the hand, exclaimed—'Well old fellow, I'm glad to see you; I am, I voted for you, I did.' 'Thank you,' says the President in one of his blandest ways. 'But,' continued old Virginia, 'I voted for you, and now I want to be post-master down in our village; here's the documents—all on the dead; no use examining them, but make out the commission, quick, for I must be going.' 'Very happy to see you,' said P. 'but you must go to the Postmaster General—he has charge of all that kind of business.' Post-master General he d—d,' shouted old Virginia. 'I didn't vote for him—I didn't know him and don't want to; you're the man I voted for; and now I want to be post-master.' Here the President took another tack: 'But, my dear friend, the records are all kept down at the post-office department; there they keep all the names of the post-masters, and there you must file your papers, and they will be duly acted upon.' 'His name! why I know his name, if that's all you want,' persisted the would be postmaster; 'his name is John Smith, and he's just a little the meanest Whig between James River and the Big Sandy.' The President found he had got a 'customer,' and he made short work of it, by calling Sergeant O'Neal, and ordering the son of old Virginia's out. This is a fancy sketch, reader, the occurrence did actually take place during the past week, nearly in the manner and form as related above."

Large Men.—"Let me have men about me that are fat," was the desire of Gen. J. Cæsar, Roman fame; had he lived in our day he could have been gratified to the "top of his bent." Mr. John J. Nourse, of Andover, 44 years old, weighed *three hundred and eighty-eight pounds!* At the age of twenty-one he weighed but 140 pounds, and remained of but ordinary weight until about twelve years since, when, recovering from a severe illness he began to increase in size. His health is good, and he has never needed a physician since he has resided in Andover—a period of eight years. He is a native of Lynn. The late Stephen Holt, of New York, weighed 306 lbs., Hon. Myron Lawrence, 345 lbs.—and we believe there is a Dr. Brown, now living in Springfield, who weighs 360 lbs. There are, or were, three sisters living in the town of Andover who weighed 800 pounds.—*Boston Post.*

POETRY.

From the Raleigh Register.

AIR—*Roy's Wife.*

Oh! Nannie fair, of Chowan river,
Nannie fair, of Chowan river,
Much I've seen that's beautiful,
But aught like lovely Nannie, never.

She's stately as an Indian queen,
Yet graceful as a fabled fairy,
Combining in her matchless mien
All that's bright, and sweet, and airy.
Oh! Nannie fair, &c.

No Eastern bride, though formed to bless,
Each beauty armed from Cupid's quiver,
Can vie in winning loveliness
With Nannie fair, of Chowan river.
Oh! Nannie fair, &c.

As fair her brow as Alpine snow,
Her lips two budding twin blush roses,
But oh! the world of thought and love,
Her dark and melting eye discloses.
Oh! Nannie fair, &c.

The rose must wear a brighter hue,
The bee must reap a richer booty,
The skies too seem more deeply blue,
Where beams the light of Nannie's beauty.
Oh! Nannie fair, &c.

Should fate compel me in some wild,
Of all else reft to dwell forever;
The desert, Eden-like, would smile,
Were Nannie there of Chowan river.

Oh! Nannie fair, of Chowan river,
Nannie fair, of Chowan river,
Much I've seen that's beautiful,
But aught like lovely Nannie, never.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Four hundred men are constantly employed on this stupendous structure, which now attracts a large share of public attention, and the work is progressing rapidly. This week the number of workmen is to be still further increased. We learn from Mr. J. E. Detmold, Superintending Engineer, that there is no doubt but that all of the main portion of the building will be complete by the 1st of June. With the exception of the dome, the iron work of this portion is now very near completion, and the Crystal Palace begins to develop, in its stately proportions, the design originally conceived by its projector. The interior presents a labyrinth of pillars, rods, ropes, and timbers, with men thickly scattered, and making the air resound with the clatter, clang, and breaking of their implements. Curious visitors are excluded by a wooden enclosure, with gate-keepers, but the vicinity is daily visited by increasing numbers. The summit of the reservoir is the favorite look-out place. On Thursday last it is estimated not less than 5,000 persons visited the reservoir to avail themselves of the prospect there afforded. A large number of strangers are already attracted to the city by the presence of the palace.

The quantity of iron used in the construction of the whole building will be nearly 1400 tons. The galleries, which are 54 feet wide, contain 62,000 square feet, or about one acre and a half; and the ground floor 111,000 square feet, or about two acres and a half—making a total area of 173,000 square feet, or nearly four acres.

The extreme length of the structure is 365 feet; its height is 67 feet. The palace will cost $300,000.

A great quantity of goods designed for exhibition have already arrived from abroad, and are stored in the U. S. bonded warehouses. Over 1000 applications from exhibiters have been received from this country alone, while those from Europe number about 3000, of which 700 are from England, 800 from Germany, and 500 from France.

BALTIMORE, April 28—P. M.

A rumor is current here that a friendly invitation has been extended by Emperor Napoleon to his relatives, the Bonapartes in this city, to visit France. The imperial courtesy, I am told, has been accepted by young Jerome, grand nephew of the elder Napoleon, who purposes going over to Paris. He is now attached to the United States Army, and is about obtaining leave of absence for the purpose here mentioned. This looks like a disposition on the part of the Emperor to cultivate friendly relations not only with his foreign relatives, but with our Government.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's charity.—There was recently a family of thirty slaves in Virginia which the owner offered to sell into freedom at a very small price, and some benevolent parties in Philadelphia undertook to raise the amount by subscription. The facts were presented by letter to Mrs. Sigourney, who immediately enclosed twenty-five dollars for the object. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was also written to, and of course she responded by sending a very large sum of money for the "glorious purpose." She had just realized an immense fortune by her abolitionism; she was on the eve of starting for England, to be feted by the Duchess of Sutherland, and caressed by the hand of the nobility, and of course she gave a *very* large sum to purchase these thirty slaves. No, good reader, she gave *not one cent.* She sent back a letter full of sweet sympathy, abounding with the charity of advice and approval, but as empty of money as her own face is of shame at the contemptible part she is now playing in England of forging a State's evidence against her own country. No, she had no money for "the poor slave." As her eminent friend and collaborer, Mr. Aminadab Sleek, would say, "It is not in our way." Her "mission" is to make money *out of* negro philanthropy, and not *for* it.

National Democrat.

American Madder.—"The experiments which have of late been made with home-grown madder," says the Lowell Journal, "have proved that, when properly treated, American is equal to the best French madder. Like Turkey, Dutch or Alsace madders, the American requires the addition of a little chalk to produce the best effects. During the past winter, the Merrimack Company have used, with great success, some madder grown in Montague, Franklin county, Mass., and are now about to dye some calico with this Massachusetts madder, to be exhibited at the New York Crystal Palace. Within a few days the Merrimack Company have received a small sample of madder grown in Georgia, which proves to be an excellent article—quite equal to that of Massachusetts. We have been informed that there grows wild, in Florida, a plant, whose roots, when eaten by hogs, colors their bones red. Such is the effect of madder. Doubtless this is an indigenous species, whose cultivation would richly reward the planter. It is hoped that samples of this 'Pinkroot,' as it is termed in Florida, may be forwarded to Lowell for trial in dyeing. It is very desirable to determine whether it is madder requiring the peculiar treatment of all madders, except the Avignon, to produce the fullest, fastest, and most brilliant colors."

Hottentot Wives, Sons and Mothers.—The Hottentot females are at once the laziest and most ill-used of women. The priest, when he marries them, blesses them, saying, "May you live happy, and year-a-year bear a son, who may live to be a good hunter and a great warrior." It is needless to say that this wish is not always gratified. So long as her husband exists, the Hottentot woman is the slave and drudge of the hut, and on her devolves the task of providing for the subsistence of the family, while the husband eats, drinks, smokes and sleeps. When the Hottentot wife becomes a widow, she must continue so for life; unless she chooses to purchase a husband at a price which, according to our notions, is sometimes more than the delights of a wife in Hottentot matrimony would warrant. She must consent to lose a joint of one of her fingers; and this process to be repeated as often as being left a widow, if she wishes again to contract matrimony. The Hottentot son, on coming of age, is presented with a cudgel, with which he is commanded to beat his mother; and this request is very dutifully complied with by the son, in order to manifest his strength and ability, "just as some youths are prone to evince their manhood by smoking cigars and swearing profanely." It is strange that the mother, though often fainting under the cruel beatings of the son whom she has nursed at her bosom, does not reproach him; but she admires his manliness and dexterity in proportion to the chastisement.

Pretty Good.—The Western Times tells a story of a "distressed agriculturist." A farmer popped in here on Wednesday last to pay his rent, putting on a long face to correspond with the times. On entering the house he said that times being so hard he couldn't raise the money at all, and, dashing a bundle of bank notes on the table, "there," said he, "that's all I can pay." The money was taken up and counted by Mr. ———, the landlord, who said, "why, this is twice as much as you owe!" "Dang'ee give it to me again," said the farmer, "I'm dashed if I aint took it out of the wrong pocket."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1853.

F. & W. PLANK ROAD.—The receipts for tolls at the Fayetteville Toll House during the past month amounted to $1143 89, considerably the largest sum ever received at that gate in a month. On the whole road, the month's receipts have probably amounted to between $2200 and $2500.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.—We fear that there is another public functionary, besides Mr. Slidell, who means to entitle himself to the credit of rendering another war with Mexico "an unavoidable event." We refer to Wm. Carr Lane, Governor of New Mexico, who, Whig though we take him to be, is apparently aiming to accomplish that benevolent purpose.

We have already published a brief telegraphic account of the claim to the Mecilla Valley by Gov. Lane. The Governor's Proclamation has since come to hand, with letters which explain the difficulty, and which, as we think it extremely probable that a war with Mexico will grow out of it, deserve a particular notice.

Under the treaty of Peace with Mexico, a Joint Commission was appointed to run the boundary Line between the two countries, as defined by that Treaty. This commission has been long engaged in the performance of that duty. The American Commissioner, Bartlett, gave great dissatisfaction to his countrymen in New Mexico, by consenting to a line which threw this Mecilla Valley, 34 miles wide by 178 miles long, within the Mexican State of Chihuahua. Congress sympathised with this feeling so far as to refuse an appropriation for the continuance of the Commission, and it was thus suddenly brought to an end before it had finished its labors. On hearing of the action of Congress, Gov. Lane issued a Proclamation, setting forth, that this Valley belonged to the State of New Mexico from 1824 to 1851, and therefore was ceded to the United States along with that State by the Treaty of Peace; That in 1851, the State of Chihuahua claimed and took possession of the Valley: That the Commissioner of Mexico had been willing to divide the Valley between the U. S. and Mexico: That the agreement of Mr. Bartlett is not final, nor binding on the U. S., and Congress had repudiated and nullified it: That Chihuahua has failed to protect the inhabitants from Indian depredations, and the present revolutionary condition of Mexico forbids a hope that such protection will be extended: That a large portion of the inhabitants of the disputed territory claim the protection of the U. S. and solicit reannexation. And the Governor says finally,—

"Now, therefore, as the United States have been wrongfully deprived of the portion of territory in question, even should the Mexican Republic have a rightful claim to it, which is denied; and so by the law of nations the United States is justly entitled to exercise jurisdiction over the same, and protect the inhabitants therein all their rights until the claim of the Mexican Republic shall be formally recognised by the United States; and as the probable time of the settlement of the boundary question is indefinitely postponed; and the interests of the United States, and the rights of the inhabitants of the territory are inadequately protected, I, William Carr Lane, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, upon my official responsibility, and without orders from the Cabinet at Washington, do hereby, in behalf of the United States, retake possession of the disputed territory, to be held provisionally by the United States, until the question of boundary shall be determined between the United States and the Mexican Republic. And I do hereby require all civil and military officers of the United States, and of the Territory of New Mexico, whom it may concern, to execute the laws of the United States, and of the territory of New Mexico, in and over the territory aforesaid, which is provisionally attached to, and made a part of the county of Dona Ana, in the Territory of New Mexico."

Gov. Lane applied first to Col. Sumner, and afterwards to Col. Miles, to sustain him with the troops under their command; but they both refused. The Mexican troops occupied the Valley, and had sent to Chihuahua for reinforcements, to resist any attempt on the part of Gov. Lane.

There was great excitement on the frontiers in consequence of these occurrences. The ill-feeling which has existed between the Mexicans and Americans since the war has been aggravated. "Divided as Mexico is, (says a letter,) each faction working against the other, she would be able to make very little resistance to Governor Lane, if he should raise the volunteers of New Mexico; and to the United States the country would fall an easy prey, should our Government find it necessary or expedient to take it. It is generally thought here that Gov. Lane will be sustained by his Government, and if so it will be a long stride towards bringing on a war, which would result in the subjection of Mexico."

So far appears to be official and certain. In addition, the telegraph reports an arrival at New Orleans of a bearer of despatches for our government from the city of Mexico, who states that on the 8th instant an express arrived in the city of Mexico bringing news of the occupation of the Mecilla Valley by Gov. Lane. The news produced great surprise and excitement, and a determination was expressed to drive out the Americans at the point of the bayonet. Troops were ordered to proceed immediately to the scene of action. The Mexican authorities called upon Judge Conkling, U. S. Minister, and made a solemn protest against Gov. Lane's proceedings.—Gov. Trias, of Chihuahua, had issued a reply to Gov. Lane's Proclamation, vindicating the claim of Mexico, and sustaining it with documents.

Now this is a serious business. Gov. Lane acts, without authority, in such a manner as probably to force the two countries into a war. Unless the greatest coolness (which we can scarcely hope for,) is preserved on both sides, a collision is inevitable. We await the event with anxiety.

Let no one suppose that we have any reference above to the question of *right* of either country to the territory in dispute. Of that we are not sufficiently informed to hazard an opinion. Our only complaint is that Gov. Lane has assumed to decide that question, and in a way to lead, in all probability, to a war.

NEW GOLD WASHER.—A gentleman passed through this place a few days ago who, we understand, is the proprietor of four of the newly invented gold washing machines, called "Burdan's Quartz-Crusher and Amalgamator." He was on his way to the gold region of this State, there to put his machines in operation. Their amazing product has been tested in New York, and already about one hundred of the machines have been despatched to California. It is a very simple contrivance, and requires but little power to work it. At a public exhibition at the Novelty Works, a few days ago, when *two barrels of what are called "tailings," of the Gold Hill, N. C., mines (of which there are said to be* 100,000 *barrels at the mines deemed worthless, and sold recently for a mere song,) yielded* $50 78 *of pure gold!* And seventy pounds of the "tailings" from the Rutherford mines, N. C., yielded nine dollars! These "tailings" are the refuse thrown out from the mines after all the gold had been extracted which any previously known process was capable of securing.

What wonderful results will flow from the operation of these machines at the numerous gold mines in North Carolina, many of which have been exhausted, as it was supposed, and abandoned, leaving far the largest portion of the precious metal on the ground.

The following description of the machine is given by the N. Y. Tribune:—

The crusher is an iron ball or globe, weighing five thousand pounds, and some thirty inches in diameter, which revolves in a mammoth cup, not unlike a potash kettle, which is obliquely suspended from, and strongly secured to a heavy wooden framework, which should be very firmly embedded in the earth, or fastened to an unyielding platform resting thereon. This cup or basin is made to revolve by an ordinary application of steam power by means of a belt, and thus the ball, continually seeking the lowest position, revolves without changing its place, being attached by a pin to a stem in the center of the cup. A stream of water is conducted into the cup from above, and forms a pool of some three or four pail-fulls around and under the ball. The mercury is of course under the ball, and the quartz is shoveled into the pan or may be poured in from a hopper above. So far, gold-miners will recognize it as an improved Chilian Mill, of extraordinary power. But beneath the pan or cup—or rather in a cavity at the bottom thereof formed expressly to this end, a small fire is made, which (being fed with air through half a dozen orifices at regular intervals surrounding it,) is fanned into lively action by the revolution of the cup, and *heats the quicksilver moderately without heating essentially the water*, continually pouring in above it, dashing about and running off, surcharged with the pulverized quartz. The effect of this contrivance is claimed to be the perfect amalgamation of the gold (or other precious metal) with the thus enlivened and expanded quicksilver without subliming that metal, and causing it to pass off as vapor. By this means it is claimed that the very last particle of gold is extracted from the quartz and held by the mercury, ensuring a product per ton of quartz three or four times as great as has hitherto been secured; so that the owners of this machine may make money faster by washing the 'tailings' or already pulverized and exhausted quartz at any gold-diggings already worked, than can be obtained by other machines from rich quartz not previously exhausted.

MILITIA MUSTERS.—We are much surprised to see that the Legislature of Virginia passed a law at its late Session abolishing all Militia Musters after the year 1853. Persons liable to do Militia duty are to be registered, and pay 75 cents per annum, along with their other taxes.

It is very true that Militia Musters are generally an evil, or at least often lead to the evils of dissipation and fighting. But they are a necessary evil. To say nothing of the necessity for a Military organization in time of war, it cannot be denied that the Military is often indispensably necessary to quell riots, to preserve the public peace, to arrest offenders, &c. It is impossible to estimate the damage which would have been done to property and life in the celebrated Astor Place riots in New York, but for the firm and effective action of the Military. And it is equally impossible to calculate the number of similar riots which would have occurred between that event and the present time, but for the knowledge that the Military is both ready and willing again to interfere in preserving the public peace.

We mention this merely as one instance. The records of the Northern cities abound with cases in which the arm of the military has been called in to the support of that of the civil authorities which would otherwise have been powerless. And the Southern States, though less liable to popular commotion, or to commotion of any kind, are not altogether free from such instances, or from the danger of their recurrence. While, therefore, we admit that time, and health, and morals, are often sacrificed in militia service, we are consoled with the assurance that innumerable and untold evils are thereby prevented. And we hope that other States, our own in particular, will not follow the strange example of Virginia.

NEW DEFINITIONS.—The Wilmington Journal speaks of the 1,400,000 whigs who supported Scott and Graham, as a "hemmed in and proscriptive faction"! And of the few *whigs* who did not vote for the regular ticket as the "large and intelligent body of men constituting the Whig party." Search the dictionaries, Mr. Journal.

A meeting of the State Agricultural Society is called at Raleigh on the 25th inst. Each County Society is requested to send delegates, as business of importance will come before the Society.

"Australis" in our next.

A writer in the Wilmington Herald states that the late trip of the Zephyr from this place to Wilmington in 10 running hours, is not the quickest ever made between the two places; but that the Henrietta, probably the oldest boat in the U. S., having been built in 1819, made the trip in 9¼ hours, including stoppages. The writer admits that the average trips of the Zephyr far surpass those of the Henrietta or any other boat on the river; and that in point of room and accommodation for passengers she is surpassed by few boats in the Southern States.

We are indebted to the publishers for the May number of Putnam's Magazine.

PROMOTED.—The Hon. John A. Dix, lately appointed Sub-Treasurer has been appointed Minister to France. The Free-Soilers are in luck. If the President continues his favors, the breaches in the party at the North will soon be healed. Every Democrat will prove himself to have been a free-soiler from the start.

The Hon. Richard Kidder Meade of Va. has been appointed Minister to Chili.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The National Intelligencer copies the following paragraphs "from papers friendly to the administration:—

"The crowd of office beggars has somewhat disappeared; but new levies are from time to time pouring in to take the place of the killed and wounded. The slaughter has been tremendous; but it is difficult to understand the principle which governed the action of the Administration in regard to it.

"It is only certain that the out-and-out Union men have been overslaughed all over the country, and that Secessionists and Freesoilers have been richly rewarded for their opposition to the compromise. This is in imitation of the policy of China, where many a sedition was quelled by a general amnesty, and the promotion of the chiefs to a mandarinship of the blue button. It is difficult to make appointments that shall be universally popular; but it is always possible to maintain a principle.

"The Washington papers do not appear to be aware of the fact, but the country will ere long, that there have been a great many Presidential appointments made since the adjournment of the Senate. The Departments, however, feel a delicacy about publishing the names, for fear, I suppose, that the length of the list might affect the nerves of the delicate portion of the community. I can imagine no other reason."

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The Norfolk Herald states that two men from Wilmington, N. C., named Joseph Thompson and Joseph (alias David) Smith, were arrested in Norfolk for passing counterfeit notes on the Bank of the State of North Carolina. Upwards of $10,000 in such notes were found in their possession. The notes are said to be well executed, chiefly tens.

GO IT.—The two leading editorial articles in a paper in Western North Carolina are devoted to the praise of Burton Craige of Rowan, and—*Miss Rosamond Cornerous.* The latter is said to be "the most exquisite dancer in the country at this time," and "those who are judges say that her voice is *equal to Jenny Lind's!* Whilst Mr. Craige is described as "the very man for the present crisis"; which "crisis" is said to grow out of the condition of things described in the following grammatical language:

"Never *have* greater *peculation* been perpetrated on the treasury department than have been under the administrations of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore. And unless we have bold hands in Congress to purge these *impunities* great evils to the country must arise from *it.*"

And much more in the same style. The Editor was probably born since the day of Swartwout, and Price, and Harris, and Gwin, and has never heard of these worthies.

FALLEN AMONG THIEVES.—Senor Jose Gregorio Paz Soldan, the newly appointed Minister from Peru to Bogota, was robbed three times in two days while crossing the Isthmus of Panama. He left Panama on the 5th instant for Aspinwall, with the intention of taking the British mail steamer for Carthagena. On his arrival at Gorgona that evening, he staid over night at the New York hotel, kept by J. Holmes. Here he was robbed of some trunks, containing dresses and jewels belonging to the wife of his brother and secretary. The next evening the party were again robbed at Mr. Hunter's hotel at Barbacoas, and the same night the work was completed at another hotel at Aspinwall. The whole amount of property stolen is valued at thirteen thousand dollars, including four thousand in money.

FROM EUROPE.—The Humboldt brings Liverpool dates to the 13th ult. Her accounts are not important.

The cotton market was quiet, and prices rather favoring buyers. Sales of three days 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady, without change of prices.

Her Majesty, the Queen, was rapidly recovering from the accouchment. The young Prince enjoys good health, and is pronounced a fine baby.

LATER.—The Canada, with dates to the 16th. The Baltic's advices had given activity to the cotton market, and all qualities had advanced ¼d. Sales of week 60,000 bales. Breadstuffs had advanced.

First Fruits.—The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road begins to pour the products of the Pine into our market. In the past month about 5,000 bbls. of Rosin have been brought down the road, and landed at our wharves by the Steamer Brothers, and tow Boats.

Yesterday Capt. John Banks delivered to W. A. Gwyer 69 bbls. Spts. Turpentine, which came down the road from the distilleries of L. Peacock in Columbus County. This lot was the first distillation of the season, and the second lot of spirits brought down the road.

In addition to this we learn the Steamer Brothers has carried over thirteen Turpentine Distilleries which are located along the line of the road, rendering facilities to those who get Turpentine—and adding to the industrial pursuits of a portion of the State, hitherto inaccessible for want of roads to transport produce upon.

The first fruits of the Road look fair. Let us hope Summer will but ripen and increase the supply.—*Wil. Herald.*

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.—We had the gratification of seeing, on Saturday the 16th of April, inst. the first cylinder which has been sunk in the Great Pee Dee River, being the commencement of the work of erecting the iron columns to support the Railroad bridge. This cylinder was sunk by atmospheric pressure, and is the first that has been employed for bridge building, in the United States. The result is perfectly satisfactory to the engineers engaged, and to all persons who have witnessed it.

Marion Star.

New Mode of Treating Lock-Jaw.—Mr. John King, of the Clearspring district, the Hagerstown Herald says, was bitten on the wrist by a hog, a week or two ago. Several days after he was taken violently ill with the lock-jaw. Mr. Macgill, of Hagerstown, was called in, who immediately administered chloroform, and laid the wound open, applying an emollient poultice, and continuing the chloroform with opium. In five hours under this treatment, the spasms were arrested, and Mr. King is now entirely recovered.

The Hon. John Slidell has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Soule.

Wholesale Political Slaughter.—In Philadelphia, Charles Brown, the new Collector of that port, has sent to the Treasury Department a list of sixty-nine new appointments in the Custom House, all of whom have been confirmed, and the new men come in, and the old men go out to-day.

MARRIED,

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, April 24th, by the Rev. H. H. Crowson, Mr. MORRIS THROWER to Miss NANCY GIBSON, daughter of Nathan Gibson, Esq., all of Richmond county.

DIED,

Near Hernando, Miss., April 1st, REUBEN D. SANDERS, eldest son of R. T. and Eliza Sanders, and grandson of Gen. Daniel Boon. The deceased was born in Johnston county, N. C., and at the time of his untimely death was 20 years 3 months and 20 days old.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 2.

BACON—	9¼ a 10¼	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba	23 a 25
CANDLES—E.F.	14 a	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 60 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	30 a 32
Strictly prime,	10¼ a 10½	SEED—	
Prime,	9¾ a 10	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	9¼ a 9¾	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	50 a 55
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	28 a 30
Brs. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 60 a 4 70	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 25 a 4 50	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00 a 4 10	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	60 a 62	Crushed,	9¼ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	36 a 40	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	65 a 70	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	2 a	Leaf,	2 a 2½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2¼ a
LEAD—	8¼ a 9	WOOL—	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—The market remained firm during the week the better grades being purchased principally by manufacturers. A better feeling is observable this morning.

Flour.—The market firm, with a slight advance.

N. C. Spirits.—The market is bare of Whiskey, and we advance our rates from 2 to 4 cents. With Brandy the market is better supplied. No change in price.

Wool.—The new clip begins to make its appearance in market, and sells readily at quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin $4. Yellow 3 25 to 3 50. Hard 1 60. Spirits 50. Tar 1 90. Corn 55. Bacon—hog round 11, hams 12½. Timber—sales of several rafts at from $5 to $10.

At Cheraw, cotton 7 to 10¼, mostly at 10¼. Sales of the week 95 bales. Flour 5 25. Corn 62.

At New York, cotton firmer.

At Charleston, cotton stagnant, at ½ reduction, with no improvement under the Canada's news. Sales at 7½ to 10¾. N. C. Corn 58. Flour 5 37 to 5 50. Bacon 7 to 9. Salt 90 to 95.

Total receipts of cotton 2,970,728 bales, against 2,678,852 last year. Increase 291,876.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 29.—Str Chatham with goods for S Dillon, W H Haigh, J W Scott, J McInnis, Smith, Bryant & co, G Makepeace, Rankin & McLean, Lash & Moor, J M A Drake, H L Myrover, A Albright, Wall & McDonald, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Jenkins, Roberts & co, W Fulton, J W Baker, T R Underwood, W A Lash, D Murphy, C N McAdoo, W F Bason, E Glover, Cedar Falls co, J H & J Martine, Blum & Lash, J Piggott, A F Geirsh, S S Blackburn.

April 29 and 30.—Strs Southerner and Evergreen, with passengers, and goods for E J Hale & Son, F Fuller, E & B W Robinson, J & F Garrett, Cook & Johnson, Dr J F Banks, J H & J Martine, J N Smith, A M Campbell, S J Hinsdale, J McPhail, H B Pope, Rockfish co, C Banks, M McKinnon, W N Tillinghast, W S Davis, Brown, Fraley, & Co, Mrs H Haywood, Walter Draughon, Wall & McDonald, Lash & Moore, J Piggott, W Fulton, A A McKethan, Hall & Bollinger, J W Baker, G Brandt, W A Lash, S S Blackburn, W Taylor, Stith & Foster, C C Barbee & Co, W R Valentine, Cook & Taylor, S T Hawley & Son, Willkings & Co, J G Cook.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 26—Schrs Adele from New York, Monterey from Philadelphia. 27—Schrs Ann & Susan, Wake and H W Wellington from New York, Alcyona from Philadelphia. 28—Brigs Tangier from New London, Lincoln Webb from Bath, Me., Mary Farrow from Portland, Me., Rescue and Albert Adams from Boston, Lucy Atwood; Schrs Nantucket from Camden, Me., Otis C'm Portsmouth, N. H., Madonna from Boston, Saxon from Bangor, A J DeRosset and Alaric C'm New York, Mary Jane from Washington, N. C., D P Woodbury from Little River.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & TAYLOR is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. Alex'r Ray, or by either of ourselves, using the name of the firm in settling its affairs.

JAS. G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1853. 80tf

Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the East end of the Store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large and full.

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Cash will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers.

JAS. G. COOK.
May 2, 1853. 80tf

REMOVAL.

WE have removed to the large fire-proof brick Store lately occupied by Sampson Boon, Esq., one door west of Messrs J. & T. Wadhill, on Hay Street, where we shall receive in a few days, large additions to our early Spring purchases. Our stock of *Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Ready-made Clothing, Umbrellas, &c.*

was selected expressly for the WHOLESALE TRADE.

Merchants are invited to give our goods an examination before purchasing.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
May 1, 1853. 80tf

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 80*6m

A Desirable LOT for Sale.

AT Floral College, will be offered for sale, on the 16th June next, being the last day of the Examination, an improved LOT, containing one acre of land, having on it a small dwelling and kitchen. The lot is in a pleasant situation.

JOHN McPHAUL.
April 30, 1853. 80*ts

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.
April 28, 1853. 90*tf

BLANK BOOKS.

AN assortment of Blank Books of all kinds, just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 30, 1853.

THE MAGAZINES.

PUTNAMS and HARPER'S Magazines for May, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of March 1, 1853:

James Andrews, Sarah Averitte, Sarah Autry, Newson Autry.

Eliz'th Baxter, Dickson P Blizzard, John Brice, J R Blossom, Lucy J Bryan, Groves N Brazier, Abraham Brown, David Bone, Alex Baney.

Carroll & Vann, Malcom Clark, Sr, John Croker, Alfred Cotton, Catherin Cook, Daniel Copeland, Mrs M Campbell, John L Campbell, John Culbreath, Henry Carter, N A Cameron.

S David, John Parrock.

Charles H Elder, Wm B Edwards.

J W Farish.

E S Gaylord, John Green.

Curtis Hesinman, Martha Hilliard, D W W Harris, Charles F Herriman, Jane Hill, Jas W Haney, Geo V Hobler, Noel Howell, Charlotte Hardin, Miss Harrison, Wm S Hart.

Miss Isabella Johnson, Mrs Mary Ann Judd, John P Johnson, N M Jordan, Miss Francies James, Wm Johnson.

Flora A King, Sarah Kimbull, Wm H King.

Miss Mary Morrison, H A Maynard, Peter Monroe, Dr B Munsey, Thos Mock, W Murphy, R H Mend, Miss Lucia Monroe, John Murdock, R R Moore, G W Morgan, Miss J Monroe.

Neil McLeod, Daniel M McLaurin, Neill McPhail, Norman McCaskill, Mary E McLeran, James McKinnon, John McNeill & Co, Miss Ann McRae, Margret McNeill, John McNeill, Wm H McRary, Neill McKay, Daniel McLeod.

Harrison Phillips, Duncan Pearsell, Laura Pearce, Eliza Pitch, Stephen Pope, Rufus C Page, Margret Patterson, Mary Preist.

D C Ewining, C B Rice, Wiley S Rhodes.

Wm R Starling, Jordan Scott, Bryan Salmon, Henry Stewart, Wm Sikes, Wm Sumniller, John Sugg, John Stewart, D Smith.

Miss Mary A Taylor, John H Thompson, Charles Turner.

J Upchurch.

Miss Francisa Williams, Henry Williams, Odom Wilson, Needham Wilder, L A Williams, Wm A Walker, Phillip J Wright, Thomas V White.

JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

May 1, 1853. 1t

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

FOUND,

ON the 1st inst., near the Upper Fair Ground, in Richmond county, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing some clothing, one pistol, and several other small articles; also one small blank book, with the name of John Walker and several others. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply to

SAMUEL T. USHER.
Macedonia, Montgomery county, N. C.
April 2, 1853. 90*3t

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in October last, a negro boy named SAM. Said boy is about 18 years of age, tall, very black, and with a slight cast in one of his eyes. He was raised by a Mr. McFadyen, in Cumberland or Moore county, and purchased by me last Fall of Mr. N. McK. McNeill of Moore county. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in any Jail in North Carolina, or forty dollars if he is delivered to me in Cheraw, S. C.

ALLAN McFARLAN.
Cheraw, S. C., April 27, 1853. 90tf

TRUST SALE.

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold, at Auction, on the 14th day of May next, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and Lot recently occupied by George McMillan. The House is in good repair, and one of the largest and best arranged Houses in this place—having a large brick kitchen, and other out-houses, stables, &c. Also, a good spring convenient. Also, two other lots unimproved, adjoining, known as the Jones and Hollings worth lots, containing in all about 3 acres.

Any persons wishing to examine the premises, are invited to do so before the sale.

Terms, 90 days, for approved notes at Bank.

A. JESSUP, Trustee.
P. TAYLOR, Agt for Trustee.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
April 27, 1853. 80ts

EAU DE COLOGNE,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.
April 28, 1853. 80tf

CITRATE MAGNESIA,

A MILD and pleasant Aperient. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.
April 28, 1853. 80tf

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

TWENTY ULCERS ON THE LEGS CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. O. B. Knocker, dated Mount Gambia, South Australia, July 7, 1850: "To Professor Holloway—Sir: A cure has just come under my observation, in which the efficacy of your Ointment and Pills has been fully proved. A man of the name of Joshua Smith had upwards of 20 ulcers on his shins, which were so difficult to cure that almost every remedy had been applied without any good effect. Your Pills and Ointment were then resorted to, and in about six weeks he was completely cured, and scarcely a mark is to be seen."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HORSEY, 94 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW DRUG STORE

THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Tooth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

SMALL AND TALL:

Come One, Come All.

I Sell you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps, &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N.C.

August 16, 1852. 17-ft.

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 50 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 24 Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852. A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED are NOW RECEIVING their Stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods; a large supply of Gentlemen's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing; Panama, Leghorn, Silk, and other Hats; Bonnets of various kinds; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Saddlery, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines.

Our friends and the public will please call and examine our Stock; it is large, and will be sold on reasonable terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

March 21, 1853. 78-2m

FISH! FISH!

JUST Received and for sale: Mackerel No. 1 to 3. Also, Mullets in Oak Barrels and large size.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16. 77-tf

R. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie Street,

ALWAYS has on hand, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, bacon and lard, flour, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, rice, pepper, spice, ginger, tobacco, snuff, matches, meal, corn, Irish potatoes, dry cod fish, dried beef, nos. 1 and 2 mackerel, ½ and ¼ bbls., no. 3 same, mess pork, buckwheat flour, candles, soap, whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine of various kinds—all of which have been bought for cash, and will be sold low for the same. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

March 19, 1853. 78-3mpd

POTASH,

Yeast Powders,	Hops,
Soda,	Cream Tartar,
Spices,	Extracts, for flavoring,
Indigo,	Madder,
Spanish Brown,	Bath Brick,
Soaps, &c.	For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

July 31, 1852. 64tf

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell now. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 21, 1853. 78tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

500,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.,
Agents for the Manteo Paper Mill.
Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1853. 78-6m

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 120 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina. WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS.,—superior quality.

—ALSO—

Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16. 77-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete. S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

To Contractors and Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, for the construction of a Brick Warehouse, with slate roof, one hundred feet in length by forty feet in breadth, ten feet clear in the pitch.

Proposals will be received for the entire work, or separate proposals for the delivery of 120 thousand Brick, and for the other necessary materials.

Separate proposals for laying the brick, with or without material, and for slating the roof, and the necessary carpenter's work, will be considered.

Plans and specifications of the building may be seen on application at Messrs. Cook & Johnson's, where all necessary information will be given.

Propositions to be handed in on or before the 5th of May.

WARREN WINSLOW,
JOHN H. COOK,
CHARLES B. MALLETT,
Com.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1853. 80tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 80tf

DOCTORS B. & B. W. ROBINSON

DISSOLVED their copartnership on the 1st of April, and have disposed of their entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. to Dr. Thomas C. Hall and Henry C. Robinson.

They will retain an Office in the same building where either or both may be consulted as heretofore.

It is very important to them that their accounts should be settled as early as practicable, for which purpose they have engaged the services of Mr. John Shaw, who may generally be found at their office.

April 14, 1853. 85-tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a handsome assortment of all kinds of

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags,

To which he invites attention.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, a great many articles in the Ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

New Goods for 1853.

J. C. THOMSON

Is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable Moleskin, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, and a large variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infants' fine dress Gaiters, Operas, Oxford Ties, Buskins, BOOTS and SHOES; which he is willing and anxious to exchange for Cash, on liberal terms. J. C. T.

Market Square, March 29, 1853. 81tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

50 Laborers wanted, at $1 per day—colored preferred.

THE above price will be paid for good hands, to work on the lower Lock and Dam for the next four or five months.

Persons having Negroes which they wish employed, will make application, during the month of April, to Hall & Bollinger, at the Foundry, to Col. Alex. Murchison, or to Col. Nathan King.

JOHN BOLLINGER.

March 30, 1853. 81-3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of

Ready-made Clothing,

Shirts, Collars, and Drawers,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

All of his own selection, which he can warrant equal to any in the market, and to be sold low for cash.

GEORGE BRANDT,

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

N. B. A nice assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING also on hand.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

500 BUSHELS OATS,
6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon,
For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

☞ I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c. PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 Casks Rice.
45 Boxes Cheese.
10 Corn Shellers.
5 Barrels Pickled Pork.
100 Sacks Salt.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business. Location the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

February 14, 1853. 68tf

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY,	AVON E. HALL,
H. L. MYROVER,	J. G. SHEPHERD,
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,	WM. WARDEN,
JOHN H. COOK,	S. T. HAWLEY,
D. A. RAY,	JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
A. A. McKETHAN,	C. BENBOW,
GEO. McNEILL,	WM. McLAURIN,
NATHAN A. STEDMAN,	WM. McINTYRE,
JAMES KYLE,	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. McNEILL,
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE,

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE most commends itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $ 50,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company: that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid, and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $6000 and $ 7000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here, showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having at this day, we organised applications to the amount of $15,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ WM. L. McCARY, Esq. is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feby 7, 1853. 69tf

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Com'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, not less than one dollar, and as often, as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments, and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of the Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at all times and invisible in sickness* and a *provision for old age*.

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lemon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richd Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.

Vice President—Lemon Swaim.

Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.

Attorney—John A. Gilmer.

Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.

Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.

General Agent—William H. Cumming.

☞ Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing John M. Rose, Agent at Fayetteville, or

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Jan'y 27, 1853. 66-tf

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74-6m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received,
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 do. Java do.,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Muse. Sugar,
10 Boxes superior assorted Candy.

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 CASKS Falkirk Ale,

Also, a handsome addition to our stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accomodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 19th inst., a Negro man named LUKE, about five feet six or eight inches high, dark complected, has a scar on the side of one of his eyes, (which one not recollected, but believed to be the right eye,) stout built, weighs about 175 or 180 pounds.

He was purchased in 1846 from Mr Josiah E. Bryan of this town. He has relatives in the County of Sampson, among them a half brother named Sam Boon,—a free man of color,—and may possibly be lurking in that neighborhood, as I am informed he was seen about there a short time since. Possibly he may have obtained free papers, and is endeavoring to escape to a free State, as I understand some free persons of color removed from Sampson county last week to Indiana.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, if taken in this county, Fifteen Dollars if taken in any other county in this State and lodged in a safe Jail, or Fifty Dollars if taken out of the State,—so that I get him again.

M. N. LEAVY.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1853. 81tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. CUTLEY.

May 21, 1852. 95tf

$100 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a man by the name of ALEXANDER BROWN. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather stout built, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., has light colored hair, rather inclined to red, dark eyes, and is somewhat freckled in the face. He is very polite in speaking. He killed a negro boy of mine last night.

CAMERON WRIGHT.

Springfield, Richmond Co., Jan. 20, 1853. 61tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THERE very good second-hand Pianos for sale. Apply to L. F. WHITAKER.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

FISH, FISH, FISH.

JUST received and for sale, Mackerel, Herring and Mullets. Also, Codfish and No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon in kits. 10 hhds. new crop Molasses, by

W. H. CARVER.

March 1, 1853. 74tf

ROBESON LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. in the lands lately owned by him in the county of Robeson, now offer for sale about 30,000 acres in quantity and on terms favorable to purchasers. Most of this Land is well adapted to the Timber and Turpentine business. Persons wishing to purchase can call on either of the subscribers. All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on any of these Lands, as the law will be strictly enforced against offenders.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.
ROBERT S. FRENCH.

March 1, 1853. 73-3m

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

E. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

W. H. McKAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq.,
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson,
} Fayetteville.

L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD,
20 bbls. Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Linseed Oil,
Train "
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, (in Oil,)
Paris " " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.

For sale low by J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 17, 1853. 77tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

DR. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,

WITH

RAYNER & GILMORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

154 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.

March 5, 1853. 74-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL (after June next,) attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Columbus Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

March 7. 74-6m

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

Store from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 16, 1853. 67y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

MURRAY & GRANT,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

April 20, 1853. 88-3m

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

TEA.

IMPERIAL, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Oolong, Howqua, Pecoe TEAS, selected expressly for my retail sales, for sale by

S. T. HINSDALE.

March 16, 1853. 77-2m

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce. D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Francis Shenton,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, offering a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

P. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Y

NEW GOODS.

W. F. MOORE

HAS RECEIVED a large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Ladies' Fine Dresses and Dress Trimmings, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.,

To which he would call the attention of the ladies a Town and Country.

—ALSO—

A superior lot of Readymade Clothing, Hats, Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, for Gentlemen.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851 47tf

PIANO FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, of good tone. Apply at this Office. Feb'y 17.

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

LARD AND BACON,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S

Feb'y 17, 1853. 70tf

Smithville Male and Female Academy.

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 15th February, and close its scholastic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore, Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal,

JAMES H. BRENT

Smithville, N. C., Dec. 30. 56-6m

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street.

(***HIS OLD STAND.***)

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast-pins, Ear-rings and Finger-rings, (a fine stock); Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles; Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chess men; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf

Drugs and Medicine.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

IS NOW RECEIVING additions to his large stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.

His arrangements with large importing Drug Houses in New York and Philadelphia are such, that he can always procure imported Drugs and Chemicals of the very best quality. All the Pharmaceutical Preparations and Compounds sold by him are made under his personal superintendence, and Physicians and the public may rest assured that they are genuine.

He respectfully solicits orders from Physicians at a distance, as well as from those in the adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can sell on as good terms as any house in North Carolina.

As to the quality of his Drugs, he refers to those Physicians who have been his patrons for the past ten years.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders, and to the packing of Glassware.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

March 21, 1853. 78-2m

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

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